

NEW READY FOR SALE.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877.

(Which is incorporated in "The Chinese Directory.")
This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTY-THIRD YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most Reliable Sources, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.
It contains—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HUIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AHOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIEN TSI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHOWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAI PHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip. Indies.
It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.
The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.
It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK.
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the World), and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.
The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at 85c, or with the Lists of Merchants, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.
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NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
ABRATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATHS.
At Hongkong, at 11.45 P.M. on 22nd inst., JOHN FREDERICK, Boiling House-keeper, Aged 60 years, of the late Mr. John F. (deceased), the beloved wife of Frederick, aged 59 years.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following report of the directors will be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the company's hotel, at half-past three o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 26th inst.:
In accordance with Section 55 of the Articles of Association the Directors have again endeavored to hold the annual meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of electing a committee for the management of the hotel for the year ending 31st December, 1876.
A further sum of \$2,000 has been paid off, thus reducing the Company's debt to \$68,000.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
This account shows a credit balance of \$2,000, being an increase of \$2,000 on the profit of the same period of last year. The Directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute of this amount amongst the shareholders a dividend of \$2,000 per share, thus amounting to a total of \$2,000, and to write off the balance of \$2,000 as "Hotel and Furniture" account.
On the departure of Mr. B. Burrows from the Colony, Mr. O. B. Burrows was elected to the vacant seat. Mr. O. B. Burrows resigned his seat, and according to section 52 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, Messrs. J. B. Ballou and O. B. Burrows, retired from the Board. Mr. J. B. Ballou is eligible for re-election.
Messrs. H. Smith and A. B. Vamler, the retiring Auditors, are recommended by the Directors for re-election.
A. AMBER, Chairman.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The Government has determined, however, to provide for it by the latter course, and large reductions in the expenditure of the various Departments have been made accordingly, amounting in all to nearly seven millions of dollars. A reduction in the salaries of officials has also taken place, while the Department of Religion and the Bureau of Police have been entirely abolished, and the affairs formerly transacted in them transferred to the Naimuho (Home Department). Other changes are reported to have been made, and it is in contemplation to reduce the expenditure for the Imperial household on the return of His Majesty from his projected visit to Kioto. A saving of some eight millions of yen, it was calculated, would arise from the measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry, and this sum will about make up the remainder of the deficiency caused by the reduction in the land tax. But the concession to the agriculturists will necessarily compel the Government to practice severe economy to make both ends meet, and will undoubtedly limit the progress of public works. The construction of roads and railways and the opening of mines will now either have to be postponed or proceeded with on a small scale, for there will be no funds available for any undertakings of the sort at present. But, on the other hand, it may be hoped that the agriculturists will be pacified and contented, and the land have rest from further injurious agitation and destructive rebellions. There will now be no excuse for such risings, and it is to be presumed that the buccolic recruits have dispersed and gone home to resume their agricultural pursuits. Now that the Japanese Government has made this great and costly concession to the peasants, it is to be hoped that it will make one less costly, but almost as much needed, to the native Press. The Press-laws have been harshly interpreted, and have proved a serious gap on the expression of free opinion. The Government might safely indulge the Press with a little more liberty, and would thereby avoid raising a great deal of ill feeling. The influence of the Press is in no way impaired by the persecution to which it has been subjected, but on the contrary a great deal of sympathy has been aroused for it which may, by and by, assume a character inimical to the Administration. Any attempt to curtail the expression of public opinion by a Government must always be regarded as a confession of weakness, likely to impair its authority and weaken its hold on the affections of the people.

THE VIOLENT OF CHIHAI.

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January 23rd.
In Original Jurisdiction.
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BROWN and ANOTHER v. ALAN and ANOTHER.
\$12,307.92.—Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, was for the plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General and with him Mr. Kilgus, instructed by Mr. Brown, were for the defendants. The jury was Messrs. A. Newton, H. Hodge, H. Cope, H. A. Dalrymple, C. K. Kinn, T. G. Williamson, and E. D. Sassoon. The hearing of this case was continued on the 22nd inst.

The Attorney-General continued his address for the defense, proceeding with his review of the evidence, and the correspondence. He contended that the plaintiffs' original intention to charge defendant with the bargain money paid, with reference to the Wallon he said there had been a heavy loss, and he contended that the plaintiffs had not proved that the loss was in consequence of their representation that the Wallon was sent up, and the demurrage and difference in freight incurred on that vessel had been paid for by the plaintiffs, and that the loss was not a sufficient one, and did not acquire or bind themselves in any way whatever, but when they found there was likely to be a heavy loss they agreed to carry the Wallon being loaded with general cargo, probably the loss would not have been so great. Under these circumstances, defendants were justified in refusing acceptance of the plaintiffs' demand, and that when the commission agent advised purchase of produce the principal is entitled to deal with it as if he actually had possession. If the jury came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' demand was not justified, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover from the defendant the loss they had sustained by the non-execution of the order advised as executed. In a letter of the 26th. Mr. Barra, a party to the case, was called in evidence, and he was shown by the plaintiffs a document, which was a receipt for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt was not a receipt for bargain money, but for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt was not a receipt for bargain money, but for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt was not a receipt for bargain money, but for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss.

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SUPREMACY COURT.

January 23rd.
In Original Jurisdiction.
Before the Hon. Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMITH and a BENEFICIAL JURY.
BROWN and ANOTHER v. ALAN and ANOTHER.
\$12,307.92.—Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, was for the plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General and with him Mr. Kilgus, instructed by Mr. Brown, were for the defendants. The jury was Messrs. A. Newton, H. Hodge, H. Cope, H. A. Dalrymple, C. K. Kinn, T. G. Williamson, and E. D. Sassoon. The hearing of this case was continued on the 22nd inst.

The Attorney-General continued his address for the defense, proceeding with his review of the evidence, and the correspondence. He contended that the plaintiffs' original intention to charge defendant with the bargain money paid, with reference to the Wallon he said there had been a heavy loss, and he contended that the plaintiffs had not proved that the loss was in consequence of their representation that the Wallon was sent up, and the demurrage and difference in freight incurred on that vessel had been paid for by the plaintiffs, and that the loss was not a sufficient one, and did not acquire or bind themselves in any way whatever, but when they found there was likely to be a heavy loss they agreed to carry the Wallon being loaded with general cargo, probably the loss would not have been so great. Under these circumstances, defendants were justified in refusing acceptance of the plaintiffs' demand, and that when the commission agent advised purchase of produce the principal is entitled to deal with it as if he actually had possession. If the jury came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' demand was not justified, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover from the defendant the loss they had sustained by the non-execution of the order advised as executed. In a letter of the 26th. Mr. Barra, a party to the case, was called in evidence, and he was shown by the plaintiffs a document, which was a receipt for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt was not a receipt for bargain money, but for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt was not a receipt for bargain money, but for a sum of \$8,500 for bargain money paid in December last, which he had not asked to refund, and of which he contended that he was not to be held responsible for the loss.

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